which have been differentiated into ten formations, of which only one, the Hunton, has been fully studied.

The structure of the Arbuckle Mountains consists of two sets of complex folds that intersect each other at almost right angles, forming pitching anticlines, synclines, domes, and basins. These have been considerably affected by subsequent erosion and normal faulting.

The economic resources of the Arbuckles have been but little utilized. They consist of iron and manganese, among metallic minerals, and of extensive bodies of asphalt, glass sand, cement materials, building stone, sand, gravel, etc., of the non-metallics. A. E. F.

"Osteology of Pteranodon." By GEORGE F. EATON. *Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, II (1910), pp. 1–38; Pls. 31.

The writer, whose acquaintance with vertebrate paleontology began with the collection of a specimen of *Pteranodon*, takes especial pleasure in the expression of his appreciation of the present memoir by Dr. Eaton. The rich material of this genus in the Yale collections is unsurpassed, and it has been well utilized in the present paper, with its large number of excellent illustrations. Nearly every important point in the osteology of these remarkable creatures has now been conclusively determined, and of all nothing is more anomalous than the structure of the palate, which as figured and described by the author (and the writer can testify, correctly) seems inexplicable for a vertebrate. The extraordinary occipital crest justifies Marsh's original figures, though the author finds in other specimens or species a shorter crest as figured by Williston; and it is also another evidence of that peculiar osteological acumen possessed by Marsh which has seldom been excelled among paleontologists. One could wish that Dr. Eaton had entered more fully into some of the disputed points about the relationships and characters of the genus, but the omissions are immaterial in comparison with what he has given.

S. W. W.